THE BOMBAY COURIER.

PUBLISHED THRICE A-WEEK,—EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY MORNING.

PRICE 14 RUPEES PER QUARTER:—OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, FOR A WHOLE YEAR 40 RUPEES—FOR HALF A YEAR 22 RUPEES—FOR A QUARTER 12 RUPEES.

No Subscriptions can be received as in Advance, unless the amount be actually paid or remitted, before or within the first week of the quarter or half year, or of the first month of the year, for which the subscription is propos

VOL. XLVII. TUESDAY, 8 JANUARY, 1839. NO. 3197

FOR LONDON AND THE CAPE —The "AURORA," 550 Tons, J A. Cox, Commander—under enagagement. to Government to sail on the 24th Instant —carries a Surgeon, and is fitted up in the most comfortable style for Passengers.—For Freight or Passage, apply to

WOOLER AND Co.

Plans with prices may be had on application.—Bombay, 8th January, 1839.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO CALCUTTA, MADRAS, or any port or ports on the Coromandel Coast. —The Barque "WATER LILLY," 150 Tons burthen, J. LYSTER. Commander, Apply to

FOSTER AND Co.

Bombay, 8th January, 1839.

NOTICE, is hereby given, that a General Meeting of the Subscribers to the Civil Fund, will be held at the Warehouse. Rooms, on This day, the 8th Instant, at 12 o'clock precisely.

As several important questions connected with both branches of the Fund will be submitted for the consideration of the Meeting, the attendance of all the Members at the Presidency is particularly requested.

The Report of the Trustees lies at the Civil Fund Office for the perusal of the Subscribers.

By order of the Trustees,
W. R. MORRIS.—*Secretary.*
Bombay Civil Fund Office, 8th Jan., 1838.

THE Undersigned have this day commenced business in Bombay, as MERCHANTS and COMMISSION AGENTS in connection with Messrs GIBB, BOGLE and Co. of *Glasgow*.

GIBB, MILLER and Co.

Bombay, 20th December 1838.

EAST INDIA AGENCY IN LONDON, FOR PASSENGERS, *No.* 11, *Leadenhall Street*. Parties arriving in England. will on immediate application to Mr. ALEXANDER *East India Passage gent, No*. 11, *Leadenhall Street* (*next door to the India House*), secure the most prompt and speedy attention in regard to the clearing and forwarding of their baggage, engaging furnished apartments in town to prevent the expense of resorting to Hotels; procuring immediate return engagements for native servants, and in all other matters consequent on a first arrival in London.

☞ Publishing office of the "East India hnd Colonial Magazine, No. 11, Leadenaall Street.—London, 25th Sept 1836

ADVERTISEMENT.

PURSUANT to a Decree of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, bearing date the twenty second day of October one thousand eight hundred and thirty eight, made in a certain cause, Depending in the said Court, wherein *Andiaroo Furdoonjee Heerjeebhoy* is Complainant and *Nasserwanjee Hormasjee* and *Rustomjee Hormusjee*. administrators of the Estate and effects of the late *Hormusjee Manockjee*, deceased, are Defendants, the Creditors of *Hormusjee Manockjee*, the Intestate in the Pleading in the said cause named are forthwith to come in by themselves or their Solicitors before *John Lloyd Philipps Esquire*, the Master of the said Court, at his Chambers, in the Court House at Bombay aforesaid, and prove their respective debts and claims, or in default thereof they will be excluded the benefit of the said Decree.

HENRY COLLINS,
Complainants Solicitor.

અંધેઆકુ૰૫૨કુનજી૰કીરજીલાજ૰વાદી૰ત
થા૰નશરવાંનજી૰ફોરમજજી૰તથા૰રશતંમજી
ફોરમજજી૰તેફો૰મરનાર૰ફોરમજજી૰માંણેક
જની૰શરવે૰અશઢમાંમતનાં૰વકીલ૰થાએ
તેફો૰પરતીવાદી૰તે૰ઢજીઓ૰ફાલમો૰શ્રી૰મુ
મબજની૰જુદીફેટર૰ની૰શ્રુપરીમ૰ફોરટમો૰
ચાલેછે૰તે૰ઢજીઆનુ૰એઢ૰કુકંમનાંમુ૰તારી
ખ ૨૨ મી૰અઢટોબર૰શને ૧૮૩૮ ઇશવીને
દીને૰થાઇકુછે૰વાશતે૰ફોરમજજી૰માંણેકજી
જેફેને૰એ૰ઢજીઆમો૰વગર૰વીલ૰ઢરવે૰ગુજ
રેલો૰જણાવેમોછે૰તેનો૰મોગણારાઓઈ૰પોતે
અથવા૰પોતાનાં૰વકીલોને૰બંન૰લાઇડ૰ફીલી
પશ૰ઇશકુએર૰એજ૰ફોરટનો૰માશતર૰થા
એ૰તેફેની૰ફજુરમો૰પોતાનો૰દાવો૰ખરો૰
ઢરે—નફીતો૰એ૰કુકંમનાંમાંનાં૰નપરાથી૰તે
ફો૰ભાતલ૰થશે ❋

ફેનરી૰ઢાલીનશ—વાદીનો૰વકીલ

FOR SALE
AT THE COURIER OFFICE,

THE BOMBAY CALENDAR AND ALMANACK, with an INDIAN CALENDAR, for 1839; Among other miscellaneous information, the Calendar contains, in addition to the Regulations for the Bombay Steamers, authentic and practical information on the subject of the OVERLAND ROUTE, dates of probable arrivals and departures of, and rates of passage, by the various Mediterranean Steamers &c. &c.—The Army, Civil, and Indian Navy Lists corrected up to the 31st of December, and the list of H. H. the Nizam's Army to the 15th of December. The whole printed with new type on English Paper.— PRICE 6 RUPEES.

Courier Office, 8th January 1839.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS AT BOMBAY

IN the matter of the Petition of MEERWANJEE NOWROJEE NARYALWALLA, lately trading with SORABJEE HORMUSJEE, under the Name, style, and firm of MERWANJEE NOWROJEE AND COMPANY.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION.
BY ORDER OF THE COMMON ASSIGNEE.
BY
MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH & Co.
On Monday the 14th January 1839, *at* 4 *o'clock* P. M,
ON THE PREMISES OPPOSITE THE MOUNT.

Lot No. 4.—One Moiety of the Garden or Oart situated near the Mount, according to a Boundary Line marked on a Map of the Premises, now lying in the office of the Common Assignee—the portion for sale is the South side, containing about 18,000 square yards.

TERMS. A deposit of 20 per cent. at the time of sale, and the remainder within three days after the sale.

All the Title, Deeds, and the Articles of Partnership, which are in the hands of the Common Assignee, may be seen at his office daily, between the hours of 11 and 2 o'olock.

All expences of drawing out the Deeds of Sale &c. to be at the expence of the purchaser.

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

ON Saturday the 12th Instant, Messrs. *Robert Frith and Co.*, will submit to public sale at his residence Colaba, the neat and modern Household Furniture, Plate, and Plated, Glass and Queen's Ware, of Mr. F. Brownrigg Esq. proceeded to sea, consisting of handsome Dining, Breakfast, Card, and Sofa Tables, richly carved circular tables, book cases, Ottomans and couches covered with rich Damask, tea-poys, Screens, Chairs with Damask cushions, Wardrobes, Dressing tables, Cheval and Dressing glasses, Bedsteads, a superior Billiard table. made by Currie of Calcutta, with cues stand and marking board complete, A fine toned Piano by *Butcher* Senombia wall lamps, wall shades, Argand lamps, vase lamps, silver spoons and forks, Plated hot water curry dishes, Dessert dishes, a tea set, Waiters, Cruit stands, Double and single branch Candlesticks, a complete set of table and Dessert cutlery in a case, a handsome Breakfast, Dinner and Dessert set, 2 Richly cut glass Dessert sets, Tumblers, Claret and Wine Glasses, Wine coolers and finger cups, &c. &c, Quart and Pint Decanters, Rich flower vases, and a quantity of select Bejouterie, a small Library of Books Music, Cooking Utensils, Garden pots, a ships cutter and a variety of other Articles, particulars of which will appear in Catalogues.

At noon a pair of steady and fast going Carriage Horses, an English built Chariot, Harness, &c. &c.

The property on view from Wenesday the 9th instant.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH, AND Co—have for sale on Commission,

An *Extensive Invoice of Hard Ware:*

Consisting of Watering Pots, Japaned Jacks Jelly Moulds Shaving Hot Water Pots, Powder Flasks, Panakins, Chocolate Pots, Allabaze Pans, Foot Tubs, Spice and Sugar Boxes, Block Tin Cullenders, Fish Kettles, Tea Pots, Stew-Pans with heaters, Tea Kettles with heaters, Leg Baths, Filtererss Knife Trays, Japaned Paper and Cash Boxes improved Patent Wire Gauze Meat Safes, Patent Wire Gauze Dish Covers, Fencing Foils and Patent Masks, Letter Racks, Patent Wire Gauze Spectacles, Japanned Tea Trays, and Waiters, Bread Baskets, Fruits Ditto, Wire Kitchen Sieves, Military, and Naval Swords, of a very light and neat description, Letter Locks, Brass Toddy Kettles on Stands, with Chaffing Dishes and a Patent Dial Weighing Machine with Jockey Chair weighing to 224 ib.

SALE OF BOOKS.—On Thursday, the 10th Messrs. *Robert Frith and Co.* will submit for sale the Books remaining unsold on Monday, as likewise an additional number of all descriptions.

ON Sale at the Godowns of Messrs· FORBES AND Co. the following Wines, viz.

Destournels Co's. Claret	at Rs.	25 per dozen.
Pomy's Medoc ditto	at "	14 per do.
Champagne, from Messrs Escombe and Sidebotham	at "	40 per do.
Keirs ond Co's. Madeira	at "	575 per Pipe.
and	at "	275 per Hhd.

Bombay, 8th January, 1839.

FOR SALE,—Laurie's newly invented Patent Clarence Carriage. The property of Major General BELLASIS, returning to Europe, Apply to EDULJEE CURSETJEE, SON'S AND Co., or to S CJARAM BAPOOJEE, Mail Contractor.—Bombay, 8th January, 1839

FOR SALE—No. XXXII, of the QUARTERLY ARMY LIST corrected up to 31st October 1838. Printed on Europe paper. —PRICE RUPEES 3.—Courier Office, 8th January 1838.

FOR SALE.

THE INDIAN CALENDAR, for the year 1839, shewing the various modes of reckoning time, among the HINDOOS PARSEES, MAHOMEDANS, and MALABARIANS. Also a list of such holidays as are allowed by Goverment during the year, printed on Europe Paper.—PRICE RUPEES Two.

Courier Office, 8th January 1839.

BOMBAY
PRICE CURRENT AND MERCANTILE REGISTER
Saturday, January 5th 1839.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

COTTON.—Holders are firm in maintaining prices and the last advices from China and England combined with the deficiency in the coming crop tends to support them. Prices have advanced in the Khandeish and Oomrawutty districts. The business done here for the last few days has been small. Of Dholera we find on our returns a purchase of 150 bales at Rs. 119 ond 150 Dhocras of Oomrawutty at Rs. 113 ₰ Candy.

OPIUM (*Mocha*).—In the absence of advices from Canton of a more encouraging tendency than have lately been received with reference to the large sale of passes, it is not probable that the present prices can be maintained, and which have fallen to Rs. 900 to Rs. 905 ₰ chest.—The passes sold amounted on the 2nd instant to 17,364 chests of which 12,330 have arrived and 6482½ have been forwarded to China and the Eastward.

PERSIAN & ARABIAN GULF PRODUCE.

COFFEE (*Mocha*).—We find on our returns a purchase for the English market of Cwt. 100 of garbled at Rs. 35 ₰ Cwt.

WOOL.—Some considerable purchases were made early in the week at full prices, but we have not been favored with a note of the particulars. The arrivals of late have been small and the market is at present bare.

THE MONEY MARKET.

GOVT. SECURITIES.—Have again slighty inproved the open Four ₰ cent Loan being now at a discount of 1½ to 1¾ ₰ cent, the demand for bills on Calcutta tending to uphoid it, while a fresh demand has come into the market from Government having discontinued to allow interest on the Estates of persons deceased lodged in their Treasury.

BILLS ON LONDON.—Exchange advanced a little on the occasion of the dispatch of the last Steamer, and a small amount of Canton bills were negotiated at 2*s*. | 1*d*. ₰ rupee at 6 months sight not having been locally endorsed. Advices by the Steamer state that the Company had raised the exchange on their Indian Treasuries to 2*s*. | 1*d*. on Madras and Bombay and 2 | ½ on Calcutta at 60 days sight

FREIGHTS.

FREIGHT TO ENGLAND.—Several ships are now laid on for London and Liverpool but make small progress in loading from the high prices at which produce is held, and rates must in all probability give way. We quote them at present at 55*s*. | to 60*s*. | ₰ ton.

DO. TO China.—Is procurable at Rs. 15 to Rs. 16 ₰ Candy.

THE OVERLAND ROUTE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SIR.—Thinking that it may be useful for the guidance of future travellers either from or to England, who may have the time and inclination of making a pleasing detour, I herewith have the pleasure of enclosing my route and travelling expenses, viâ France, Switzerland, Italy, Greece and Egypt, to India, altho' I was rather hurried yet I had time to see most places—

	£.	s.	d.
Left London 26th July by Steamer to Boulogne..	0	15	0
By Diligence to Paris *Coupé*.....	1	10	0
Courier to Besançon.....	3	2	0
Diligence to Neufchatel.....	0	7	0
Steamer to Morat.....	0	2	6
Diligence to the Lake of Thunne viâ Berne.....	0	5	6
Steamer and char-a-banc to Interlachen..	0	3	6
Boat across the lake to Brienz and char-a-banc to Meirengen.....	0	4	0
Guide to Andimatt *viâ the Handele, Grimsel and Furca*..	0	14	0
Car over the St. Gothard viâ Bellenzona to Lugarno.....	2	0	0
Carriage via Como to Milan.....	0	10	6
Voiture to Ancona via Bologna and Pozarro.. ..	2	3	0
Austrian Steamer to Patras remaining a day at Corfu, distance 550 miles and the time 63 hours.	5	0	0
Patras to Corinth for horses and servant.....	1	12	0
Cointh to Athens.....	0	18	0
Carriage to Piræus.....	0	4	0
Steamer viâ Isle of Syra to Alexandria.....	4	12	0
Time 70 hours; arrived there 5th of Oct.			
Alexandria to Cairo.....	4	0	0
Cairo to Suez.....	3	0	0
Suez to Bombay viâ Mocha and Aden..	80	0	0
	111	2	0

Walked from Meirengen viâ the Handele Waterfall and slept at the Hospice: The next morning crossed the Grimsel to the Rhone Glocier and over the Furca to Andimatt and visited the Devil's Bridge. I should not advise this route to be taken from India, as there are two quarantines, one either at the Isle of Syra or at Piræus, the latter the best but very expensive, 1 £ a day; there will also be another quarantine upon entering Italy, France or England; but upon coming from England there is no quarantine. At all these places the Hotels are comfortable except at Patras, Corinth, and on the Isle of Syra.

From Paris you can go viâ Dhol, Dijon and over the Jura to Geneva by diligence..... ...	£.	s.	d.
	3	0	0
By diligence viâ the Valley of the Rhone and so over the Simplon to Milan passing Lago Maggiore.....	4	0	0

Monday Jany. 7th 1839. Yours &c.
J. G. GAITSKELL.

BOMBAY FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

Bombay Custom House Depart.....	100	14
Capt. C. J. Westley.....	50	0
Lieut. Col. J. H Dunsterville, 7th N. I.....	50	0
Lieut. and Adjt. G. B. Lloyd....do.....	20	0
" J. R. Hibbert.....do.....	10	0
" Fallon ....do.....	10	0
" E. Andrews.....do.....	5	0
Subedar Major & Havildar Bahadoor Beened Sing.....do.....	15	0
Subedar Sooka Sing.....do.....	5	0
" Ram Goolam Sing.....do.....	5	0
" Shaik Menday.....do.....	5	0
" Geertharee Sing.....do.....	10	0
Jemidar & Native Adjt. Bag Sing. do.....	3	0
" Gumnahater..... .....do.....	2	0
" Dena Sing.....do.....	5	0
Non-Commissioned Officers & Rank & File of.....do.....	193	8
Mr L. C. Moore.....	3	0
" Houghland.....	5	0
Master J. C. Houghland.....	1	0
" J. McDonald Houghland.....	1	0
Miss Isabella C. Houghland.....	1	0

Total Amount of Subscriptions recorded....Rs. 13 127 6

Total Amount of Subscriptions received.....Rs. 5,195 6

N. H. THORNBURY—*Secretary*
Bombay, F. R. F. Office, 7th Jan. 1839.

LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS TO THE PROPOSED TESTIMONIAL TO THE MEMORY OF THE LATE SIR ROBERT GRANT, G. C. H.
Recorded since last publication.

Pupils of the Bombay Native Education Society.....	Rs.	235 6 0
Inhabitants of Tanna received thro' Mr. R. K. Pringle.....	"	206 3 0

Total amount of Subscriptions recorded Rs. 41,480 2 8

JAMES BIRD,—*Secretary.*
7th January, 1839.

HIGH WATER TABLE—8TH JANUARY 1839. 2

Tuesday.....	4	23	4	4
Wednesday.....	5	1	5	26

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Jany. 6th.—Major Geo. Penley, Lieut. S. Landon, Lieut. Jopp, Ensign Rigby, Assist. Surgn Edwards } 16th Regt. N. I. from Dapoolee.

Do. 7th.—2d Lieut. James H Burke, Engr. from Panwell.

Do. 5th.—Capt S. H. Partridge, 18th Regt. N. I. from Baroda.

Do. 7th—Surgn. Hughes, 22d Rt. N. I. from Belgaum.

DEPARTURES.

Jany. 7th.—Ensign S. Whitehill, 10th Rt. N. I. to Poonah.

Do 7th.—Col. George Hunter, c. m. 49th Bengal N. I. to Neemuch.

Do. Do.—Lieut. J. G. Bell, 29th Regt. N. I, to Meerut.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Jany. 6th—Ship Lancaster, D. D. Campbell, Master, from Liverpool 25th Aug. 1838.

DEPARTURES.

Do. 5th —Ship Futtay Rahimon, Saboo bin Tyab, Nacquedah, to Malabar Coast, and Red Sea.

Do. 6th.—Ship Thetis, W. Boothley, Master, to Penang.

Passengers.—Five Natives.

SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

EAST INDIA COMPANY'S VESSELS.—Receiving Ship Hastings, Margaret and Taptee.

STEAMERS.—Hugh Lindsay and Semiramis.

MERCHANT SHIPS AND VESSELS.

Brig Tauze and Barque Discovery at Mazagon, Grab Hamody at C. I. Phatel Bhurry, Regia. Benhaven, Ruby, Pieno, Hamido, Slains Castle, Jupiter, Tory, Urania, Hero. Mangalore, Elora, John Marsh, Ceylon Government, Barque Wellington, Sir Herbert Compton, Pyen Boun, Emily Jane, Luxmee, Salacia, Hannah, Shaw Allum, Lord Castlereagh, Sir Edward Paget. Hawk, Charles Grant, Ernaad, Clydesdale, Lady East, Coll Newall, Lowjee Family, Syden, Ann, Aurora, Louisa, La-Prevoyante, Joseph, Hellas, Sir Chas. Malcolm, Indian Oak, Sarah, Cornubia, Cambridge, Balfour, Charles Forbes, Cornwallis, Narbudah Lady Feversham, Donna Carmelita, Duchess of Clarence, Water Lilly, Stalkartt, Eamont, Adelaide, Caledonia, Cavenish Bentinck and Lancaster.

ARAB Ship Tauze.

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY 8th JANUARY, 1839.

The accounts from Burmah are still as unsatisfactory as ever, and although we should at such a juncture deprecate the embroiling ourselves in hostilities which could be avoided, yet can we see no loop-hole for British honor to creep out, without a deep reckoning with Tharrawaddee. Colonel Benson has at last it appears had an interview with the Ministers of the Despot, as the representative of Her Britannic Majesty, but was not recognised according to the treaty of Yandaboo and as having the right of being present at the Burmese Capital with the attendance of 50 armed followers. As Lord Auckland remains at Lahore, we suppose some time must yet elapse before he will make up his mind what to do in Burmah; but still whatever he determines on should be done quickly, as the season is now advancing and we shall very soon be told that it is too late to commence operations before the coming rains. The Burmese are evidently playing for time, and the moment the impracticability of dealing with them this season is let out, we shall not envy the situation of Colonel Benson, unless he makes, as we think he should do, an earlier exit from his *marsh*. The changed alteration in the direction of a moiety of the Army of the Indus will of course allow Lord Auckland to make any disposition on the Burmese side.

The Military chest which accompanies the Army of the Indus must be tolerably well filled, since we find it is transported by 300 Camels and requires the escort of an entire regiment. The leading divisions of the Army had reached according to the last advices three marches from Ferozepore, but the character of the country had not changed. We insert an article which details the number of marches and distances to Bhawulpoor. It is satisfactory to learn that supplies are tolerably abundant. The Bhawulpore potentate threatened largely a short time since, but as we find no confirmation of his warlike inclinations, we suppose he has become apathetic as the troops marched on his country.

We collect from the *Delhi Gazette* that Major General Duncan resumes the command of the Sirhind Division, and that his Head Quarters will be at Ferozepore, which is a symptom of incorporation.

We hear of no fresh intelligence from the Bombay Division, and we are not surprised at this as there is much complaint of the defective arrangements of the postage department in Scinde.

The *Agra Ukhbar* says that Lord Auckland is at Lahore, and not expected to re-enter our Territories for a month.

The operations of the British Ministry in Constantinople have had an extensive basis, and we can scarcely entertain a doubt, if the Sultan manifests a due degree of firmness under the charged nature of his relations with Russia, that the downfal of the Crescent may yet be a long time delayed. As far as we can collect evidence of the extent to which British counsel has succeeded in snatching the Sultan from the Czar, the victim from the tiger threatening to spring upon the prey, we believe that Turkey has at length thrown herself on British protection, and that thus we shall be enabled to take every measure which may be necessary for the re-modelling her power and improving her diminished resources. With respect to the Pacha of Egypt, whose pretensions to independence and threats of seizing upon Constantinople itself have tended so greatly to reduce the strength of the Ottoman Porte, by the necessity under which it saw itself of maintaining an army, always ready to watch the acts and the progress of it's vassal, we may suppose that under the change of system, and in the spirit of that policy which is now to be pursued, Turkey will be placed in a condition to disarm herself on her Syrian side by reason that the danger of a hostile attack in that quarter will be at once taken away. Egypt indeed of late years, instead of being a wealthy appendage as it ought to have been of the Ottoman State, has served mainly to precipitate its downfal. Egypt paid tribute with one hand and with the other held a threatening sword over Constantinople, which compelled sacrifices much more costly than any tribute could reimburse. When we saw the degraded state of Turkey, it's utter incapacity to reduce it's refractory vassals and that Russia stood ready to pounce upon the Dardanelles, we certainly contended for the independence of the Kingdom of the Nile; we were anxious to raise up any thing which should serve to neutralize, as far as possible, a mighty acquisition for Russia, and which we already saw trembling in her grasp. We had no idea then of a more vigorous policy on the part of England, than had actuated her with respect to the Divan from the days of Navirano downwards; we saw nothing but imbecility in the bearing of English policy towards the Porte, and we reasoned that this would continue to the end,—the Russian eagle was standing on the minarets of Constantinople. We certainly had at this time no prescience that there would be a burst of regenerating political measures on the part of England which would thrust back Russia from the Dardanelles, outmanœuvre her in Egypt, turn her to scorn and ridicule at Persia and Herat, and rally the mountaineers of Circassia to shew how impotent were her efforts at their subjugation. We were not prepared to expect such a bold master-stroke of statesmanship, as *uno ictu* should raise Turkey from her ashes, mock the plans of Russia for the seizure of the mouths of the Danube, tear in pieces the snares with which she was surrounding the Persians, foil her in her daring and insolent attempt on Hindoostan, and snatch from her the theatre of her intrigue in Egypt. But all this promises to be the happy result of a vigorous political effort, and if the Divan is only firm, amidst the threats and menaces which Russia will resort to for the purpose of again ensnaring and enslaving her, we may yet see an independent power occupying the Bhosphorus although the country must undergo necessary and stupendous changes. Such being the chance, the distant prospect we must admit of the changes which have been worked by British intervention, we can no longer consider the independence of Egypt as a subject of desire, but regard it as hitherto as a *dernier resort, a pis aller* which would have been productive of advantages if the Autocrat had succeeded in seating himself and his power at Constantinople. We thought it would be something that an independent, although a not very powerful people should be established on the opposite side of the Mediterranean, in Syria and Arabia when the Cossacks were crowding together and threatening fresh conquests. Now that this immediate danger is removed, and that Great Britain France and Turkey combine for the independence, for the reintegration of the latter, we must confess that the independence of Egypt is no longer a desirable object, as far as British interests are concerned. We can effect as much in Egypt under Turkish auspices, as with an independant Pasha presiding over it's destinies, and we doubt much whether greater advantages will not flow to us from the arrangements which must be the consequence of the changed relations of Egypt and Turkey. There is no doubt that Egypt must be the gainer, by there being no longer a necessity to draw the population of her lands to fill the ranks of an Army of unnatural dimensions; and that under a wise and not grasping administration the produce of her rich soil must receive a consequent increase. No longer will her fertile land be deserted for the want of hands to till it, if the combined powers insist upon a complete disarmament; England and France guaranteeing, as we understand is to be the case, the possession of Egypt under it's present Ruler and to his issue upon certain conditions. We have not seen much hitherto to admire in Whig administration, but if the new measures with respect to Turkey be carried on agreeable to the programme, we must own that the party at present in power have done much to redeem the errors of their former ways. The policy of the Whigs has on this great question been of such a masterly character that we are lost in surprise to divine how they could have devised or hit upon such a comprehensive and effective scheme for the renovation of Turkey, and for checking the overgrowing ambition and insolence of Russia. Let us consider for one moment what has been attempted to be effected, and then we shall be the better enabled to appreciate the extent to which England and the Whigs have succeeded. Russia had two objects, the invasion of India, and the seizure of the immense possessions of Turkey. To secure her first object, she attempted by the intervention of the Persians to get possession of Herat, the key of the road to Hindoostan. We have taken the bull by the horns, have snatched Herat from her, re-established our influence in Persia, and instead of being the threatened are now threatening the timid allies of the Autocrat in our turn. To secure the possession of the Dardanelles, Russia attempted every thing to weaken Turkey, and to keep her in a state of perpetual hostility on the Syrian border, thereby diverting a large portion of the Turkish Army which might otherwise have been employed in watching Varna, Shumla, and Rudschuck. Now, Egypt must disarm, her fleet be dismantled, her tribute regularly paid into the Turkish Exchequer, and the Turks may now draw off their forces and station them on the Russian frontier. But yet another great object has been achieved. Before Russia could have seized the Dardanelles she must have thoroughly intimidated the Austrians, have made them tributaries to her as far as the waters of the Danube were concerned, or granted the free navigation of these to Austria merely as a *quid pro quo*, a tub to the whale;—Russia would have permitted the navigation of the Danube to Austria, had the latter permitted her the undisturbed possession of the Bhosphorus. Our policy has opened the mouths of the Danube, the Austrians have been encouraged, and a treaty of commerce negotiated which will not suffer an interference on the part of Russia on that river, without bringing upon her the combined forces of Austria and Great Britain. Another object was contemplated, and we think consummated as far as the treaty is concerned, an alliance between England and Turkey, with respect to Persia, and which will give us the means of penetrating the Persian Empire on the Turkish side whenever the Russo-policy of the latter may render such an advance necessary. Independently of all these advantages, the presence of a British Officer or board of every Turkish vessel, and the training of the young Turkish Officers in our ships, cannot fail to have a salutary effect; while the sailing of the Ottoman fleet under our orders, will increase the British power and influence in the Mediterranean, serving to secure the independence of Turkey, while it will add nothing to the charges on the British Exchequer.

MADRAS.

SPECTATOR.—Dec. 29.

We have the *Moulmein Chronicle* of the 5th and 12th Instant by yesterday's arrival from that port. The Steamer *Ganges* reached Moulmein on the 10th bringing despatches from the Resident at Ava up to the 30th Ultimo. Colonel Benson and his party were *still* experiencing the same discourteous and contemptuous treatment, but a very great degree of passive submission appears to be the tenor of the orders under which he is acting. The only point he had gained, if indeed the circumstance deserve to be looked upon in such a light, was in obtaining an interview with the ministers. This however is represented to have been an unfriendly and unsatisfactory one; and they remain as entirely cut off from all facility of acquiring supplies and from intercourse with the people as ever. The situation is indeeed humiliating for the representative of the British Government to *remain* in. We subjoin an extract from the *Chronicle* of the 12th Instant.

"The H. C. Steamer *Ganges* returned from Rangoon on Monday, bringing despatches, we hear, from the Resident at Ava up to the 30th ultimo; so far from any change having taken place in the nature of his treatment, we understand that it is on the whole worse than ever, though at the close of last month, the Resident appears to have succeeded in obtaining an interview with the assembled ministers. We have heard, however, that this interview was far from being of a friendly or satisfactory nature, and that it amounted merely, to a recognition of Colonel Benson as the Representative of the British Government and not according to their former construction of the treaty of Yandabo, as an officer with 50 men allowed to reside at the Burman Court. A letter, which we have seen, says, "the mission continues to be as unnoticed and neglected as ever by the Government and is cut off from every supply and intercourse with the people, even the most common necessaries of life are not to be obtained without difficulty, and at most enormous prices; a man and woman, who were found seated under a tree in the neighbourhood of the Residency compound were seized and carried off to jail, and only released, on its being discovered that they were country people come from a distance, and therefore not likely to be connected in any way with the Residency."

A deserter from one of H. M.'s Regiments, stationed here, (we should be right glad to learn it was one of those misguided men of the 62d who quitted their Colours some months ago,) is said to lead a precious life of it at Court, for the amusement of the King and his Courtiers; this half starved and half naked individual is made to go through the manual and platoon exercise to the sound of a drum, and receives more kicks than halfpence for his reward: on remonstrating, one day, against the treatment he received, he was kicked out of the house by one of the King's sons, and told he was a liar as all Englishmen are; this man has been seen running Behind in the train of a petty officer, to whom he is attached as a slave, with a musket on his shoulder.

It appears that bloody executions are frequent at the Capital as at Rangoon, where, the day before the Steamer started, three more unfortunate men were crucified in the same horrible manner as described in one of our former numbers. At Amarapoora, three men were executed, one for saying the young Prince was in existence somewhere to the northward, where he had erected a a palace, and was assembling an army; the second for not informing against the first; and the third for residing with one of the other two, he having been a follower of the Prince: this will prove an effectual method of puting a stop to all the idle stories circulated about the unfortunate young Prince.

It is said, that at one time the Resident was making preparations for quitting the country, and that he would have done so, had not the Ministers at last agreed to grant the interview, for which he had been so fong contending. A good deal of preliminary discussion and correspondence is said to have taken place relative to the etiquuette to be observed on the occasion. Now as all such points had been for many years settled and acted up to by the late Resident, Col Burney, we must conclude that all these disputes and evasions must have been raised for the purpose of delay, and the whole treatment of the Resident including the late small concession of an interview, appear to us to have been devised for the mere purpose of putting off the evil day till the season be too far advanced to allow of our resenting such conduct. We should rejoice to hear that the Resident's patience was worn out and that he had determined to put up with no more of such insulting conduct, and that he was on his way down the river; this, however, is a point, which, we suppose, must rest with Government, for surely had a full dicretion been allowed the Resident, he would have quitted long ago.

Much alarm appears to exist in Rangoon, and the idea, that we are preparing here for some act of aggression; men and arms are said to be collecting from all quarters, and the people to be ready for a move into the jungle, with all their valuables packed into the smallest possible compass. We imagine their alarm must be directed more against their own Government than against us, for, it is said, that preremptory orders have come down from Court, to burn the town down, and to drive away the inhabitants, on the slightest indication of a move on the part of the troops stationed here. The Woondouk of Rangoon is said to have sent off his wife, family, and valuables to Prome; the town itself becoming quite deserted. No trade is going on, and not a bit of timber is to be had. Cutch is monopolized by Woondouk, Staig and Co. There is a report that these two worthies have written a joint letter to the King, bruting to him in the most delicate manner possible, that unless he alters his bearing towards the English he may chance to repent of it. The wording concecting and writing of the letter, is said to have been a subject of much dispute and recrimination between them If all reports be true regarding this Mr. S. he is playing a tickiish game, and he should pay early and close attention to the perusal of certain old standing acts of Parlament."

CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA COURIER.—Dec. 24.

We believe that we have already announced the fact, that Colonel Caulfield, C. B. has been appointed to officiate as Resident at Lucknow in the absence of Colonel J. Low, C. B.

Mr. H. H. Thomas is to officiate as Agent to the Governor General at Benares, in the absence of Mr. Mainwaring.

A Statement was lately handed to us, but which has hitherto escaped our attention, of the number of British Ships entered inwards and cleared outwards from and to places within the limits of the East India Company's Charter, from 1st January to the 30th June inclusive, in the years 1837 and 1838. From this it appears, that of the vessels entered inwards within the above mentioned period at the ports of London, Liverpool and Bristol, there has been a decrease as to the former year of seven vessels from Calcutta, three from Madras, seven from Bombay, thirteen from China, five from Ceylon, six from Singapore, two from Java and Sumatra, one from Madagascar, and ten from Cape of Good Hope—an increase of three vessels from the Philipine Isles, one from Siam, five from New South Wales, five from Mauritius, and three from the South Seas; making a total decrease of thirty-seven vessels, and 3,634 tons, entered inwards into the above ports during the first six months of the present year, over the last year.

Of the vessels cleared outwards from the ports of London, Liverpool and Bristol within the same period, we have a considerable increase over the same period of the previous year—of six for Bombay, ten for China, four for Ceylon, seven for Singapore, four for Java and Sumatra, two for Arabia, *thirty* for New South Wales, ten for Mauritius, and three for the South Seas—a decrease of five for Calcutta, four for Madras, one for Philippine Isles and one for Cape of Good Hope—making a total increase of sixty-five vessels, and 23,830 tons in the six months of 1838. over the same period of the preceding year. We are sory to see this decrease of *five* for Calcutta; but we suspect now that such extensive discoveries are being made in the articles of Caoutchouc, in the manufacture of Sugar, Tea, &c., &c. in the Upper and Lower Provinces of Bengal, this deficiency will soon be made up, and that *many* vessels, above the number that traded here before, will be attracted to this port to carry away to other parts of the world the increased amount of exported articles from this presidency.—*Dec.* 25.

We regret to learn that the state of Miss Eden's health renders it advisable that she should return to Simla, instead of accompanying Lord Auckland to Agra.—*Dec.* 26.

The following description of *Ferozepore* has reached us. It is a mean place consisting of a brick Fort with a ditch, situate in the centre of a small town of flat-roofed brick houses,—the Troops in Camp there have dug a trench all round it, and the mud from the diteh forms a wall with bastions of mud—in the centre of each front a high pucka gateway is pierced—all around this entrenchment is a level plain of immense extent (chiefly cultivated) with a gentle slope towards the river, which from *Ferozepore* is about three miles distant. The Sutledge itself at present is, we are told, about 250 yards wide, about fifteen feet deep with a rapid stream: but the bed of the river is very extensive, and when swelled by the contributions from the rains, this river must be formidable to pass. Runjeet has about seventy thousand troops, but the best of them are now in front of Dost Mahommed. The manœuvres, we are informed by those who have lately witnessed them, are very tolerably well performed. The cold weather had not set in, at least there had been no hoar frost up to the 8th of this current month.——*Ibid.*

BENGAL HURKARU.—December 24.

The following is an extract of a letter, written on the 22d instant from on board of the *Lady William Bentinck*, surveying vessel, lying off Kedgeree.

"We have got a good name since we have been down here, by discovering a new channel to the westward, in which we found the wreck of the unfortunate ship *Protector*, completely, broken—up."

Major-General Duncan resumes the command of the Sirhind Division, with his Head-Quarters, at Ferozepore.

Major General Oglander, lately appointed to the General Staff, during Sir W. Cotton's absence, is posted to the Cawnpore Division of the Army.

Major General Burgh, is appointed to the Command of the Presidency Division.

The *Englishman* of yesterday has an article on the irregularity of the dawk arrangements of Ferozepore, or rather on the total want of arrangement, owing to which much disappointment has been experenced. We received yesterday a letter from Ferozepore, of which relates to the same measure:

Extract of a letter dated Camp, Ferozepore 7th Dec. 1838.—"It is perfectly useless taking a paper, owing to the perverse mismanagement with letters, papers, &c. in the Post Office Department, with the army of the Indus. Papers, of 15th received, 3 or 4 days before those of 5th of the same month, and *vice versa*. Hundreds, nay, I may say thousands. of letters, papers, &c. are lying in the Ferozepore thanna, with nobody to distribute them or look after them. Officers are obliged to go in bodies to find their own.

We march in the following order from this, as you perhaps have heard. 10th Major General Cotton, and Staff with Cavalry Brigade. 11th 1st Brigade Infantry 12th 2d ditto. 13th 3d ditto. 14th Artillery Train and Park. 15th Local Horse Brigade bringing up the rear.

We should have immediately applied to the Post Master General on the subject, but we learn from our morning contemporary, that Mr. Edgeworth, of the Civil Service, had arrived at Ferozepore and taken the matter in hand and therefore we hope that our correspondent's cause of complaint will speedily be removed.

The Tamasha is now over; the Kohi Noor is returned to its casket, unpresented by the ungallant Runjeet to either of his fair visitants, and unmanipulated by the "seedy-looking individual in fustian shorts;" the pride pomp, and circumstance, of the glorious interview, has passed away; Runjeet has returned to business, and the work-a-day world has returned to its ordinary occupations. What great results are to flow from this interview, in this as in many other cases, must be left to time to determine. From what has transpired, we cannot perceive any results at all and the *Englishman's* Editor in his capacity of camp follower, has been able to pick up nothing but a ridiculous conversation, from which naught can be collected, except that Runjeet was ignorent of the existence of 74 gun ships, and is doatingly fond of music. The worthy Lion, indeed, seemed inclined to hold forth on this subject, much after the manner of Dr. Cornelius Scriblerus. "Music," says Runjeet, "moves the soul and animates men to battle;" we must of course conclude, that Runjeet must have spoken of the music *he* cultivates, at great expense, as he says, and which we should imagine is as little like that of Handel, or Mozart, as a trunkmaker is like an organ. But the question now is, what next? Reverting to the Proclamation, or Declaration of war, we find that the alleged grounds of war, were Dost Mahomeds cooperation with Persia, and the refusal of the Ameers, to cooperate with Lord Auckland, and Runjeet Singh, in opening the Indus, to commercial enterprize. We are now told that the Ameers are friendly, and let us suppose that they don't and won't make any further objections, but that they engage to keep the navigation of the Indus as safe and free, as the traffic on the high road from London to York; where then will be the *causa belli*, according to the Proclamation? We have had Shah Soojah on our hands thirty years, and never found out till it happened to suit our purpose, that we ought to put him again on his throne. The strict tripartite alliance, that *now* exists will, however, bind the British Government, to Shah Soojah, and Runjeet, for better for worse, for all time to come. "The friends and enemies of any one of the three contracting parties," says the proclamation, "have been declared to be the friends and enemies of all." Poor Shah Soojah, who has been stript of his diamond, and whose territory has been shorn of three provinces by Runjeet Sing, must have received the fraternal embrace of old Runjeet, with the most ludicrous, and at the same time, the most melancholy aspect imaginable. 'Twas Front de Bœuf hugging Isaak after "the ceremony" in the donjon keep, to the life. How would the sluggish knight have laughed at such a scene, *could he have permited it*. We think Lord Auckland's gravity must have been severely tried when he saw the poor Shah in the arms of his *dear friend*. 'Tis pity but Wamba, the son of Witless had been there to see. He doubtless would have remarked, that Runjeet's friendship must be invaluable, as it had cost three provinces and a big diamond to boot. We suppose, however, that Runjeet retains these trifles, on the ground, that as the interests of Runjeet and the Shah "have been declared to be *identical*," it cannot matter a pice, in which of their hands Kohi Noor, is safely kept. It is "all in the family;" and we doubt not that one day or other Runjeet will prove to his "identical friend," that all the latter has got is just as safe in Runjeet's hands, as in his own. Of course, it must be so; their interests have been declared to be identical. At this rate, how many a rogue might have escaped the gallows, had he possessed the ready wit, to clasp the man he robbed by putting him in fear of his life, in his arms and to tell him, "My dear friend, your friends are mine, your enemies are mine—our interest henceforth are identical for ever!" How many a rogue that has bid the true man "stand" might have escaped sentence at the Old Bailey, had he had the good fortune to read, and to profit by the late declaration of war, peace, and amity!!!—*Dec.* 25.

AGRA UKHBAR.—Dec. 27,

THE CABOOL EXPEDITION.

To the Editor of the Agra Ukhbar.

Sir,—Will you, if so disposed kindly answer the following questions, by which you may give much contentment to others besides myself.

1.—Whether the expedition to Cabool is designed to enamour the ultra-Indian nations with our moderation, humanity, and consistency?

2.—Whether half the Loodianah force will be sufficient to ensure success?

3.—Whether measures have been taken to secure the communications of our troops, by an Army of reserve or line of posts in the advanced march on Cabool and Candahar; and what measures are in progress for the Commissariat of the Europeans, and whether sufficient clothing has been supplied?

4.—Whether it is our interest to conciliate or to exasperate the Affghan and other ultra-Indian tribes? And which of the two effects the present expedition will produce?

5.—Whether Runjeet Singh is a magician, that he has inspired people with such a wonderful opinion of his sincerity.

6.—Whether boats are prepared for the Indus,—and maintaining the communication thereof?

7.—Whether Shah Soojah has received any credible promises of support from his countrymen?

8.—Where is the Army of the Indus to be cantoned in the ensuing hot whether? And whether hospitals are to be established at Shikarpoor and elsewhere?

9.—Whether the fanatical Mahomedans across the Indus, are likely to consider our alliance with the Sikhs, as a crusade against their religion? And whether they will ever submit quietly to English tribute, depenence, and interference?

10.—Whether the Clergymen attending the Army, are to be employed in preaching peace or making ball-cartridges?

11.—Whether the Mahomedan bigots all over Hindustan, consider the cause of Dost Mahomed that of the Mahomedan faith?

12.—Whether it is the intention of Government to attempt the deposition of all Kings of an unfriendly *disposition* according to the Warren Hasting's plan at Benares; and whether in that case all our tributary and allied Rajahs and Princes will not feel rather uneasy?

13.—Whether the expense of the expedition is to be disbursed by the sale of Shah Soojah's complimentary speeches?

14.—Whether the Affghans are to be assessed according to Mr. Robert Bird's system? Or is the tribute money to be raised by voluntary contribution?

15.—Whether the present Jhansee war arose solely from an uncontrollable new bump of combativeness on the head of the Ranee?

16.—Whether the Governor General's manifestos, are to be incorporated in a new edition of Whately's logic?

17.—Whether Tharawaddie does not *deserve* to be deposed in preference to Dost Mahomed, being probably the *weaker* of the two?

18.—Whether Nicholas does not wish of all things in the world to embroil us with the Affghans?

19.—Whether in the event of Shah Soojah being repulsed, and our having to withstand the combined Russians, and Affghans; Rajpootna, Malwah, &c. will remain quiet, and the Nepauleese and Burmese be afraid to attack us, owing to the disinterested support of Runjeet Singh?

20.—Whether the present compliant spirit of the Persian King is any thing, but a feint to gain time to Russian support?

21.—Whether the attack on Cabool to Candahar if made at all, ought not to be made with an overwhelming force to the certainty of speedy success?

Hoping that our brave and matchless troops may be directed by good sense to purposes really honourable and advantageous to our dearest country.

I am,
Yours obediently,
AMOR PATRIÆ.

MILITARY GENERAL ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head Quarters, camp, Feroz pore, 14th Dec. 1838.

BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

CAMP, UMRITSUR; 12TH DECEMBER 1838.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief having signified his intention of leaving Ferozepore, en route to Bombay, on the 15th instant; and Major General the Honorable John Ramsay being the senior general officer upon the staff of this Presidency, the Right Honorable the Governor General directs, that all reports and returns of the troops under the Presidency of Fort William, be transmitted, from and after the 15th of the present month to Major General Ramsay, at Meerut, until further orders.

(Signed) WM. CASEMENT, *Major General,*
Secy. to the ovt. of India, mily. dept.
With the Right Hon. the Gov. Genl.

We have letters from Camp dated 15th instant three marches from Ferozepoor, which state that nothing had

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yet occurred to interrupt the regularity of the march, that supplies were abundant, desertions few, and the Soldiers, European and native in high spirits. Two syces, ten or twelve camel drivers, and one seapoy, were all who had deserted, The duty of the camp was stated to be heavy—particularly guard duty. A whole Regt. was required for the Treasury or "military chest," carried by three hundeed camels, and the Park of Artillery had one of 140 men. The new Brigadiers, who bear them bravely, and like men in office, have each their orderlies, which with those required by the Commissiariat make this line of duty bear heavily on the reduced Army of the Indus. The country through which the line of march lay had not changed its leading features.

ATWOR.—The heir and only son of the Rajah of this state, an infant a few months old, has just died, and thrown the Rajah, who was long childless, into, as the papers say "a state bordering on distraction,"

DELHI GAZETTE.—DEC. 26.

The European Sick, of the Army of the Indus, have been sent down by water, from *Ferozepore*, under Medical Charge of Mr. Assistant Surgeon Madden, towards *Bahavulpore*, with directions that the Boats do not *precede* the Columns marching parallel to the Sutledge.

The following is the *Route* by which "The Army of the Indus" is now moving, from *Ferozepore*, upon *Bahawulpore* —viz: *Mudote*, 14 miles—*Mahunke*, 11½—*Baggeke* 12—*Bahuk Bodlake*, 11½—*Lukheke*, 15—*Tawukul*, 13¼—*Ruhmooke*, 12—*Chukkoke*, 13½—*Mukdoomke ke Bustee near Mummooke*, 13—*Kassimke*, 13½—*Mahta Jheelo*, 13—*Bhadere*, 12½—*Hasilpore*, 11—*Goth Kaim Raees*, 8½—*Khyrpore*, 12½—*Goth noon Mahomed* 12—*Bukke da Dera*, 10—*Bahawulpore*, 11.

The Cavalry Division will reach *Bahawulpore* on the 29th. The 1st Brigade of Infantry on the 31st Instant. The 2nd Brigade on the 1st. The 4th Brigade on the 2nd. The Park on the 3d—and the Irregular Brigade on the 4th Proximo, when they expect to halt some days, and will likely be joined by Shah Shoojahs Force, which have been moving about 50 miles in advance of the Mai Body.

The Sepoys of all Arms are said to be in the highest Health and Spirits and priding themselves on their being no desertion from their ranks.

(*From the North West Eglishman*)

Ferozepore, Saturday, December, 15th.—Between 8 and 9 o'Clock this morning, Sir Henry Fane invested seven or eight Native Officers with the insignia of the Order of British India, according to their nominations to the 1st or 2d Class.

At 4 o'Clock in the afternoon Sir Henry Fane left Camp, attended by the General Staff, and under a salute from the Horse Artillery, to embark at the Ghaut, with the view of proceeding down the Gharra and Indus to Sinde, and thence to Bombay. His Excellency is accompanied in his voyage by Lieutenant Colonel Fane and Captain Fane, Aides-de-Camp; Captain Hay, Persian Interpreter; and Dr. Wood, Surgeon.

Sunday. December, 16th—Head Quarters Staff, with several other Officers, marched to Mullawall this morning, in progress to Meerut, via Bhudour, Khyteel and Kurnaul. This party consists of Major Generals Torrens, Churchill and Lumley; Colonels Beresford, Dunlop and Graham; Majors Byrne and Young; Doctors Playfair and Murray, Captains Grant, Wyllie, Nuthall, Osborn, Christie and Phillips.

Camp, Ramooke, 6th Decr. 1838.

Thus far into the bowels of the desert has the Force of His Most Puissant Majesty Shah Shoojah ool Moolk with safety penetrated. When I say with safety, I mean unscathed by enemies or the act of God. Desertions there have been, but not to the extent which even the very sanguine among us had anticipated. The chief difficulties arise from the voluntary absence of servants. Complaints may frequently be heard of one man's Syce and another's camel driver having absented himself; losses here irreparable. Camels too occasionally vanish producing great inconvenience to their owners.

What shall I say of our proceedings? As to fleshing our maiden swords—this seems highly improbable, unless we turn them in a fit of disgust against our own or of anger against each other's breasts—as every day brings further accounts of the pacific disposition of the Cabool Chiefs and the clearness with which they view the justice of the pretensions of Sovereingn, who, though exiled for thirty years, can now command a Force of four thousand British Bayonets. Our aspirations for fame will, alas! soon sink into wailings for the inglorious ease which every where awaits us, and Shoojah ool Moolk will re-ascend the Throne of his ancestors and self, aided by little but the weight of the British name, if we except the weight of British currency. Our days are passed, as you may imagine in endeavouring to feed ourselves, troops and cattle; and our nights are occupied, the short half by sleep, the longer marching. The early hours which we adopt can, I imagine, but little affect any when they reflect how barren and uninviting is the country over which we pass.

The Map will point out to you our present situation, where we shall halt some days. The sole relieving feature of the landscape is the Sutlej, which pours its turbid stream past the very doors of our tents—that river long hoped for by every Indo-British Officer, and which we of the far West have now adpoted as the Ganges of our World—the God of our adoration. The march of this small force is the first step of a policy which had it been adopted thirty years ago would have rendered us now as secure in India as our present position is the contrary. But still, as it is the *premiers pass* of a bolder line of conduct than that hitherto in force, we have good reason to imagine that our future steps will be in accordance therewith; and that the Sutlej may be but the precursor of the Indus, and that but the road to the Caspian and Euxine. Russia is no doubt fully prepared for the step we have taken with regard to advancing our frontier. Whether the facility which the Shah's Asylum with us afforded, is equally well known to her, is doubtful—suppose it unknown or unsuspected. Now is the time to strike a blow which the Autocrat will never forget or recover from, so long as justice, combined with a due regard for our own vital interests prompts the British sword to spring indignant from its scabbard at the first insidious advance of a foe. Let us not do the thing by halves. Whilst we replace a fallen Monarch on the Throne of his forefathers, let us also restore to him every Province to the Westward, which ever owned the sway of Kabool. Let Bulkh and Bokhara be the battle field of England; and let the firmness with which we assume our just position of Preserver of the Peace throughout Central Asia prove to Russia that her manœuvres are discovered, and to Persia—fickle Persia, that her sole chance of existence is submission, and future rectitude of conduct.

CEYLON HERALD.—DEC. 21.

On Saturday night at 9 o'clock as the Brig *Hamido* was getting under weigh for Bombay she struck upon the Custom House point and got amongst the rocks—She was got of yesterday and towed round to the Wharf—her cargo which consisted principally of Copperas, was safely landed in boats previous to her being got off—we are informed that she sustained little or no injury from the accident, which was occasioned, it is said, by tha intoxicated state of the Crew.

The Brig *Hamido*, which got amongst the Rocks near the Custom House last Sunday as she was getting under weigh to proceed to Bombay, has had all her copper knocked off from the accident besides receiving damage in other respects.

From the information we have been able to collect on the subject, we think it but justice to Captain Schokman (who has previous to this, commanded several vessels, and latterly the *Regia* from Colombo to Bombay, in a south-west monsoon) to state, that he was not in any way to blame in the matter; it appears to rest altogether with the Crew, who not only were insubordinate to a degree, but actually unfit from the want of experience to perform their duties as Sailors, and the Owner who engaged them ought to have ascertained this previous to their being sent on board. The letter of Captain Schokman in another part of the paper speaks for itself as to the causes that led to the accident.—Dec. 21.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

GLOBE.—NOVEMBER, 3.

THE AUSTRIAN TREATY. Cool contempt of matter of fact has seldom been pushed farther than in the following short sentences, which bespeak their own parentage, As they do not come from *a* morning they *could* only come from *an* evening contemporary:—"It is plain that England, unsupported by Austria and Prussia, could not hold towards the Muscovite despot that high language which the insults and injuries heaped upon her demand. It is equally plain that England, by submitting to a Whig-Radical administration *forfeits the support of these her natural allies;* and it is clear as the rest that Russia assumes her present insolent attitude, *confiding in this our unallied condition.*"

This "bangs Banagher," or, in similar racy idiom flogs Europe."

There in no doubt that the confidence of our natural allies" would be more than ever conciliated to this country, could we point to a certain petty German autocrat as representing our policy, just as he does the Protestantism of our evening contemporary, We should doubtless also gain in the opinion of foreigners, if we declared war on the religion of a third of our natives. Fo these recommendations to a closer alliance with us, we must doubtles, wait for the reascendancy of the party at present in opposition. In the meantime we must rub on as we can; and it is indeed to be feared that Prusia, whose vigorous measures against Roman Catholicism are crowned with such eminent success in her Rhenish provinces, may be disposed to think slightly of a regiment which does not even dragoon John of Tuam.

We certainly do consider the Prussian policy of late years as indicative of Russian rather than English alliance. Whether that is the fault of England, we ask not at present. But looking to those powers which may be termed most properly our "natural allies," as having interests naturally coincident, it showsthe cool contempt of facts, of which we have spoken, to speak of those powers as unallied with England, at the very moment when the bonds of alliance between them are drawn closer than ever. Austria always has been counted amongst the chief of those powers. And every organ of Continental opinion, whether hostile or friendly, is compelled to admit the importance of our recent treaty of commerce with Austria, as a material on Russian encroachment on the interests common to both powers. What need we say of our "ancient allies," the Turks? [France and Spain, of course, are not *natural.*]

The *Journal des Debats* of Thursday may save us the trouble of shewing how far is England (notwithstanding the cool audacity of asertion above cited) from having forfeited the support of her "natural allies." That journal observes, "What is curious in this alliance of the destinies of England and Austria, for about a hundred and fifty years past, is that they always have the same enemies though these enemies are not the same. Thus France was long the common adversary of Austria and England. It is now no longer France that threatens and disquiets them; but on this side Russia succeeds France; and Russia is, at one one and the same time, the natural adversary of England and Austria. Suppose war should break out in Europe; there will be no longer the same motives of quarrel as in the 17th and 18th centuries; the theatre of war will be no longer the same; but Austria and England will nevertheless still have the same mutual interest—that of supporting each other against the efforts of Russia."

After pointing out the importance of the third and fourth articles of our late treaty of commerce with Austria as amounting to this, that Austria and England grant each other reciprocally all the privileges and franchises they choose to establish by their treaty, *in the ports of Moldavia and Wallachia*, the journalist proceeds to ask, "Why do not they grant each other the same advantages in the ports of Reni and Ismael, below Galacz? These also are ports of the Danube. But they belong to *R*[illegible]"

"[illegible] similation," proceeds the *Debats*, "of the Wallachian and Moldavian ports to Austrian ports is a bold measure. It seems to announce that Aurtria means in these principalities to enter the lists with Russia, to combat her influence. If Austria renounces her *role* of timidity and feebleness in these countries—if she shews herself resolved to take that ascendant, south of the Carpathians, which is given her by the configuration of the soil, the recollections of history, the interests of European policy,—if she is disposed for this purpose to employ the yet untouched strength and resources of Hungary and Transylvania, we can do no otherwise than congratulate her, and also congratulate the principalities in question; for in this manner they will become at once wealthier and more independent."

The *Dabats* concludes by observing that the English treaty of commerce with Austria is evidently a blow to Russia. Thus we find a check given at once to the European and Asiatic inroads of that power—and by that policy which the cool impudence of Tory assertion declares to have robbed us of every, and rendered every ally and rendered demonstration impossible.

LORD DURHAM'S RETIREMENT,

(From the *Times.*)

Not many hours after some remarks for a previous publication of the *Times* had been written wherein we inferred that there was some "big screw loose" between his High Mightiness in Canada and the dozen of low littlenesses in Whitehall, up comes the express from Bristol, with "confirmation dire" of all our most melancholy forebodings. The *Great Western's* intelligence, that the Earl of Durham had resigned, was indeed half anticipated in the city, and would have been looked for by Ministers had they been men of even as much decent pride or spirit as the nobleman upon whom they persuaded her Majesty in person to force the arduous government of North America, and whom they afterwards ignominiously abandoned, when the defence and protection due to him would have risked their own tenure of office which they unworthily hold. In the position wherein Lord Durham now finds himself—under a dark cloud of presumptive error, and in some sort self-punished for faults of which others, by the difficulties with which they surrounded him, may, for anything we know to the contrary, have been the real cause—justice, and honour, and every right feeling, preclude us from saying a single word in the shape of censure of disparagement against him. We have never wished ill to that noble lord, nor suspected him of an indifference to right or wrong, when both lay plainly before him. We shall, therefore, on this occasion, and until Lord Durham has an opportunity of meeting face to face in Parliament the spiteful enemy who led the assault upon his character, and the false friends who sneaked sway, leaving an absent man, who relied upon their fidelity, exposed to a flight of evenomed arrows from behind—until that day of trial comes we shall refrain from the utterance of any opinion upon the public measures, apart from the personal appointments, proposed or executed by the Noble Lord, seeing that he has never yet been heard *in explanation of them*. One thing, however, is necessary to be borne in mind upon this subject. When the ordinances of Lord Durham respecting the deportation of State criminals come to be questioned in each House of Parliament, the Conservatives agreed in passing a Bill of Indemnity. The Conservatives acted in no spirit of hostility towards Lord Durham. All the lawyers without exception, in whom *they* put their trust, and by whose opinions, had the Duke of Wellington and Sir Robert Peel held office, they would have been implicity guided—all those constitutional lawyers, without exception, sitting on the Conservatives side in either House of Parliament, pronounced the Durham ordinances to be *against the law*. The Conservatives, therefore, with this doctrine of their own legal advisers placed unequivocally before their eyes, could in the nature of things have done no otherwire than resort to one of the two following courses:—1st, a vote of censure; 2d, a Bill of Indemnity; which latter was likewise an admission that the law, strictly speaking, *had* been violated by Lord Durham. There was not breathed a syllable indicative of anxiety to thwart, perplex, or mortify the Noble Earl, or to cast a shade of suspicion upon his motives, not at least by any *Conservative* Lord or Commoner in either House. But the case was far different with the official Radicals and Whigs. Their selection of Lord Durham for a post so embarrassing—the extensive powers wherewith they intrusted him—the manifold, undefined, and vexatious duties which they exacted for him—the fearful responsibility which they imposed upon him, and the unexampled snares for the judgment and sagacity of a public officer planted on so novel an eminence, which were inherent in the very nature of the functions he must discharge—all demanded it of the Ministers, as men imbued with the rudest elements of honour and generosity, that they should go to the utmost verge of what was *possible* for the protection of a nobleman so committed in their service. Now, the Whig Lord Chancellor, and the other lawyers of that faction, maintained, in opposition to the Conservative lawyers, that the acts of Lord Durham were perfectly justifiable, not in constitutional policy merely, but in strict and positive law, and therefore that a Bill of Indemnity was a superfluous proceeding—nay, more, an inconsistent one—further still, a gross injustice to Lord Durham. But what was the conduct of the Queen's Ministers as a body! Did they act upon the assurance of their own law advisers, by which they might have been honourably, because they were constitutionally, bound? No, the dastards! they took counsel of their own low-minded imbecility, mingled with a deep-rooted hatred of Lord Durham. They flung away the authority with which their own colleague, the first judicial officer of the realm, had armed them; they maintained, in direct contradiction to his words, that the ordinances of the noble Earl, and his disposal of the prisoners, *were* illegal; they did not make the practical use which they might have done of the obvious and most interesting fact, that Lord Durham's banishment of prisoners, upon whose crimes, whether as to their heinousness or their certainty, no two honest men could have differed, was conceived in a spirit of mercy and humanity, and ought to have been looked at, even if illegal, with forbearance and respect; they did that from pure, unmanly, and cold-hearted selfishness, which the Conservatives were forced to do by a conscientious sense of duty, in spite of their declared repugnance, and sacrificed the head of their own Executive Government in North America, because an adverse vote in the House of Commons might have compromised their own wretched salaries, and given them nothing in exchange but that reward which they have never yet tasted—the sympathy and esteem of those with whom in judgment they differed. We have studiously refrained throughout from expressing so much as the hint of an opinion upon the political merits of Lord Durham's Canadian Administration. We know too little of its details; but have in the above-mentionod data ground more than sufficient for asserting that never was public man more scurvily or basely deserted by those who were pledged, by obligation which cannot be broken without ruin to those who disregard them, to have made a rampart of their own bodies round their friend and delegate, and to have identified their political existence with his. Independent of all feeling, *pro* or *con.*, towards Lord Durham, was it not a painful thing to hear from the lips of any English gentleman a passage like that which follows? In concluding his verbal address to the Provincial Delegates of British North America, the Noble Lord stated that "opposition from Lord Brougham, and from those acting with him, was no more than he might have expected; but *he was compelled to say that he was put down*—sacrificed—by his Friends—those *whose duty it was to stand forth in his defence*—at a period when his political enemies were using their utmost energies to destroy him." The sting of this reproachful passage is its unquestionable and disgraceful truth. Is it *not* true that the duties of Lords Melbourne, John Russell, and the rest of them, was to defend Lord Durham? Suppose the Duke of Wellington in such a situation, and one of his colleagues so attacked by one of the tribe of Brougham—why the illustrious Duke would have cut his own conquering right hand from his body rather than have betrayed, as these Ministers have done, the absent man who trusted in him for support. No party can stand against poltroonary such as Lord Durham complains of. The people of this country have tolerated before now all manner of objectionable Ministries but one, without many signs of more than excusable impatience. A corrupt Ministry, an imprudent Ministry, a careless Ministry, a wasteful Ministry, a stupid Ministry, a tyrannical Ministry—of each and all of these the British nation has ere now felt the sweets. But there is one other sort of Administration which the people of England have not yet brought themselves nor is it their nature, to endure—viz., sordid, mean, perfidious, and unmanly Ministry. To assist in ridding themselves of such a nuisance they would seek help, we almost persuade ourselves, from Feargus O'Connor, Sharman Crawford, or Lord Durham himself—from any quarter, however unpromising, except O'Connell or Lord Brougham.

(From the *Chronicle.*)

Dispatches were yesterday received from the Earl of Durham by Government of the date of 29th September. His Lordship has not positively resigned, though we should be deceiving our readers if we did not state that he expresses a strong wish to be allowed to resign, founded on a conviction that, after the factious proceedings in the House of Lords, it would no longer be in his power, in the situation which he now fills, to be of service to his country. His Lordship believed that he had been successful beyond his most sanguine expectations in forwarding the great object of his mission, when the receipt of the accounts of the proceedings in the House of Lords in an instant defeated all his plans, and incalculably advanced the cause of independence and separation from this country. But it is to be hoped, as he has merely expressed his determination to resign, he will on more mature consideration of the benefit to his country which might be effected by his presence in Canado, and the dangerous consequences to be apprehended from his acting on the determination, see reason for changing his opinion. In any case it was his intention to remain a month at least in Canada, and to return to England by the way of the United States, in order to promote as much as he possibly could the interests of his country, by strengthening the favourable disposition which he had already succeeded in producing in America towards this country. It is hardly possible to describe the effect produced in Canada by the *factious proceedings in the House of Lords*. Alarm, *anger, and something approaching almost to despair*, instantly took possession of every one. We have received several accounts from sources on which we place the most perfect reliance, and they concur in stating that the authority of the mother country, and the kindly feelings entertained towards her, have suffered awful abatement by the proceedings in question. The French Canadians *feared* Lord Durham, and were unwilling to incur his resentment, believing that they might gain something from him by submissive conduct, while by another course they could gain nothing. The British, on the other hand, had the utmost reliance on his Lordship that if put on his mettle he would not be wanting to the exigencies of the crisis, and that if the French should rebel or affront him he would crush them. Just as rebellion was venturing to look up, and all the loyal and well-effected were preparing for the fray, full of confidence, a wicked faction sought to disarm them by depriving them of their leader. One thing, however, has happened. The Constitutionalists, who were peevish, and inclined to quarrel with Lord Durham on small points, have we learn, rallied, and are now as one man in his favour. A meeting of them was to take place at Quebec on Monday, 1st October; and in Montreal on Wednesday, 3d October. When the disastrous news reached Quebec the merchants and others went up on the instant, to the number of three hundred and ninety five persons, to write their names at the château for Lord Durham. This was done in the course of the morning, without concert, consultation, or preparation, but, as it were from an unanimous *instinct*, the thought being no sooner suggested than acted upon by all. The moment the news burst on the people of Quebec they were seen talking in groups in the streets—all business was suspended—men felt as if some domestic calamity had befallen them. Some of the Deputies from Nova Scotia and other colonies actually shed tears, and they were seen clenching their hands and looking quite savage as they talked to each other about the Lords and Lord Brougham. The latter was burned in effigy. Three thousand individuals were at the burning, and the procession, about 700 or 800, mostly all English. The likeness of Lord Brougham was, we are told, excellent, and the affair was cleverly managed. It is well the Noble and Learned Lord was not in Canada. The tone and *manner* of the *habitants* as they pass you in the streets and the woods are we are told, very much altered lately. Preparations for insurrection were going on, and a piece of ordnance had been taken concealed in a waggon under a heap of apples, Nothing certain, however, seems to have been known as to the time when a rising would take place; but there seems to be little doubt that some plan has been formed.—Letters from Montreal, speaking with reference to the meeting at Montreal to be held next day, anticipates the most disastrous results from Lord Durham persisting in his determination to leave the colony, and mentions a recent attempt to surprise the Isle aux Noix, with the view of making it the rallying-point of the rebels, murderers, thieves, and vagabonds on the Continent. Other letters from Quebec, Toronto, and Brookville, speak the same language. Such have been the disastrous results of the wicked interference of a faction in the House of Lords with the Government of Canada. It is certainly curious that Lord Brougham should be only powerful to do ill in that house. Had he proposed any wise or good measure their Lordships would have given him no countenance; but the moment they saw him embarked in a cause likely to lead to the most extensive mischief—to consequences which we are even afraid to contemplete—they cheered him on as if a vision of the dismemberment of the empire gladdened their spirits. What a revenge Lord Durham would take of these enemies of their country were he to leave Canada a prey to the evils they designed for Canada! The English people, patient as they are to a proverb, would surely visit on the wicked men who hallooed on Lord Brougham the consequences of their crime towards the nation. But we trust his Lordship will, on second thoughts, be prevailed on to stay the plague, to consider Canada his post of honour when danger is abroad, and, paralyzed as he must to a certain extent be by the encouragement which the Lords have given to the disaffected, still exert himself to prevent the dismemberment of the empire. No time is to be lost. The *nationality* of the French Canadians must be destroyed. Why cannot we take a chapter out of the book of the American? When Louisiana was handed over to them by Bonaparte the population was wholly French, and the French language and laws were only known. In a few years Jonathan succeeded in making New Orleans and the rest of Louisiana completely American. But the spirit of imbecility seems to have taken possession of the school-boy statesmen in whose keeping were the destinies of the empire. The Americans were bound by all manner of stipulations towards the people of Louisiana, and yet they have made them completely American; while we, with the most unlimited powers over the Canadians, whom we conquered have done all that we possibly could to prevent their amalgamation with the British settlers, and have succeeded in putting it into their heads that by keeping themselves separate they may become a great and independent *nation*. We must listen to the dictates of common sense. The time is now come for deciding whether we will fairly abandon Canada, or make it thoroughly a British colony. Persons and properties must be protected; but the French Canadians must be prevented from oppressing the British settlers who ought to be secured in the enjoyment of their properties and the exercise of their industry. Everything will depend on the right improvement of the present time.

(From the *Standard.*)

There is too much reason to fear that the Earl of Durham has taken that step which we and all other calmly-thinking men anticipated that he would take in consequence of the conduct pursued towards him by Parliament and by the Queen's ministers. Our Montreal correspondent adverts to a possible contingency that Lord Durham might reconsider his determination in consequence of letters subsequently received: but we in England who are able to guess what must be the tenor of such letters can scarcely doubt that the resignation of the Noble Lieutenant Governor has been transmitted. Indeed, no man placed in such circumstances of—

"Thwarted zeal and crippled power,"

could be expected to submit to a servitude so degrading and hopeless. *Dismay* is not too strong a word to describe the feeling with which we contemplate this most unhappy conjuncture. A century cannot replace the American colonies in the position of security in which they rested three months ago—well if any length of time can effect the restoration without an ocean of bloodshed Lord Durham is none of our idols—we have as little rea-

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son to admire his Lordship, or to feel grateful to him, as any can have; but we look upon him as an officer of the Queen, faithfully prudently and mercifully discharging his duty in a case of the most perilous difficulty; and whether we regard the wrong and insult to the very man or the fatal wound to the public service inflicted in captiously tying his hands we anticipate the worst results. The *Chronicle* states apparently upon authority, that Lord Durham has sent *not his resignation*, but a *request to be permitted to resign* with the last dispatches. In taking this course the Noble Lord has, we believe relieved Ministers from a great difficulty. As well as we recollect the Canada Act of last session and the Lieutenant-Governor's commission were so mixed up that the resignation of the Lieutenant-Governor would put an end to the law and constitution of the province and parliament must be forthwith assembled to provide for the emergency, The postponement of Lord Durham's actual resignation will bring the Cabinet through this perplexity; and we should not be surprised to learn that the men who have so meanly and wickedly deserted the Noble Earl will as meanly court his continuance in that station which they have by their conduct rendered a position of helplessness and disgraee. This is all that is wanting to complete the Ministerial exploit; having dragged Lord Durham through the mire at the heels of parliament, they would now drag parliament through the dirt at his heels, and all to save their places. We see the attempt made to fasten upon the House of Lords (or upon "a faction in the House of Lords," as it is called) the insult offered to Lord Durham, and the obstruction thrown in the way of the public service. We are not called upon to defend in the House of Lords, or in any party, or particular peer of the House of Lords, a course of conduct against which we protested a strongly as we could; but justice requires us to say that the House of Commons is just as deeply implicated in the folly and guilt of the late interference with Lord Durham's government as the other house of Parliament, and that the chief criminals from first to last were her Majesty's Ministers. —*Gal. Mes. Nov.* 22.

THE REGISTRATION.

The Registration in England proceeds as it began—favourably for the Tories, adversely for the Liberals. We look in vain for the record of Liberal gains in town or country. The party is dispirited; and their conduct gives the lie to the pretence that the absence of excitement among the friends of the Government proceeds from being *satisfied*. If there is any truth in what the *Morning Chronicle* did not blush to assert, that while the Tories lost strength and credit, the triumphant Ministers established themselves, by their excellent management last session, more firmly than ever in the good opinion of the country, how does it come to pass that effectual support to this popular Administration, in the Registration Courts, is wanting? But the *Chronicle* proclaims that the registration is disastrous to the Tories, and that the Whigs are triumphant! Its own columns, furnishing detailed accounts of the proceedings, exhibit the utter falsity of this assertion. The fact is, that even in the Metropolitan Country it is found impossible to raise the very moderate sum required to conduct the contest in the Revising Barristers' Courts on equal terms with the Tories. There are not five hundred men who will put down a pound each to supply the sinews of war. And with this lamentable state of public-spirit the Whigs pretend to be satisfied. Truly it is not difficult to please them. More of such satisfaction is in store. —*Spectator*,

IRELAND.

The effect of the tithe-bill passed last session has been very beneficial. One solicitor has discontinued no less than twenty-five suits, in which the Dean and Chapter of Limerick, and various clergymen in that diocese, were plantiffs. Many thousands of the peasantry have now been relieved from all the ruinous expenses of litigation, and thus the bill of last session has removed all those small occupiers out of the meshes of the law. With respect to the money voted by Parliament for the payment of the arrears, or rather a poundage upon those arrears that there is a decided defect in the act, which will prevent the clergy receiving a single shilling for a considerable time. The remnant of the million fund is £260,400, ; and this is now available; but no money can be disbursed until the arrears payable by landlords, calculated at £40,000 only, can be got in. Years might elapse before that sum could be realized, and in the mean time, the clergy would remain without receiving any portion of their debt. It seems that the defect in the act can only be remedied by a bill next session, authorizing the commissioners to pay the £260,600 at once.—(Dublin Journal.)

CANADA.

In the published accounts from Lower Canada, we do not find any statement of the proceedings against Mr. Viger by the Government of that colony; but it is not fit that the circumstances should be suppressed, and we therefore supply them from our private sources of information. Louis Michael Viger, Member of the Provincial Parliament and President of the Banque du Peuple was one of the first persons arrested in November 1837, on a charge of high treason. When the amnesty came into operation, Viger refused to give bail, and demanded a trial. This was refused; and he determined to await patiently until the 25th of August, when Sir John Colborne's ordinance suspending the Habeas Corpus Act would expire. A few days before the 25th of August, Mr. Secretary Charles Buller visited Mr. Viger in prison, and endeavoured to prevail upon him to give bail. Hints it is said, were thrown out that the Banque du Peuple should be patronized. Viger, however, remained firm. Threats were then tried, and Viger's lawyer was told that his client should be forced to submit to an ordinance. But Viger was proof alike against threats and entreaties.

On the 25th of August, Viger applied for the writ of Habeas Corpus; but the Judges took a day to deliberate upon the application; and before the twenty-four hours had elpased, a *special ordinance arrived at Montreal*, which, though couched in general terms, was intended to keep Viger in prison. The ordinance is now lying before us. It is entitled "An ordinance to prevent the discharge of certain persons until they have given security." It should have been called "an ordinance to keep persons in prison without trial." Viger having forced the Government to take this step, gave bail for 20,000 dollars, and left his prison after nine months' confinement. It is probable that this proceeding will be noticed in Parliament.—*Spectator, October* 22.

GALIGNANI'S MESSENGER,—Nov. 7.

The King, accompanied by the Duke de Nemours and the Princess Clementine on horseback, and by the Queen and Madame Adelaid in an open carriage, took another ride in the forest of Fontainebleau yesterday, which lasted from half-past one till four o'clock. After dinner their Majesties left the Palace for Paris, and arrived at the Tuileries before midnight.

Several journals having asserted that a numerous meeting of officers of the staff of the National Guards of Paris had been held at the bureau of the staff department, the *Moniteur* contradicts the assertion; and adds that no d ea is entertained, as was further asserted, of making a new organization of their civic corps; nor has any intention existed of thus attempting to find out who has and who has not signed the petition for the extension of the electorial suffrage to all National Guards.

The *Journal Général* having asserted that it knew, from the most positive and official sourcial sources, that the French Government had given its full assent to a recent decision of the Conference of London, relative to the execution of the 24 articles in the Hallando-Belgic question, the *Moniteur* declares itself authorised to give the most complete contradiction to their assertion.

The plan of a confederation of the Italian states under the protectorate of Austria, is again confidently asserted to be on the point of being fulfilled, by a correspondent of the *Contitutionnel* at Toulon, who writes on the 2nd inst. He says:—"The journey of Prince Etternich to Turin had no other object than to obtain the assent of Charles Albert. Our last accounts from Naples inform us, that the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom is to have 7 votes, Sardinia and Piedmont 5, Naples and Sicily 5, the Pontifical states 3, Tuscany 3, Parma 1, and Lucca 1; making in all 24 votes. The contingents of the federal troops are to be as follows:—The Lombardo-Venetian kingdom is to furnish 50,000 men, Sardinia and Piedmont 30,000, the Pontifical States 15,000, Tuscany 8,000, Parma 2,000, and Lucca 1,000; making a total of 106,000 men."

We learn from Toulon, 3d inst., that the *Diedeme* line-of-battle ship, and the transports *Tarn* and *Egerie*, which had been got ready to take on board 1900 troops, and which had been prepared to sail for the last fortnight, were still on the roadsted. This letter confirms the statement quoted by us from the Turin correspondent of the *Journal de Paris* respecting the difficulties which, for the present at least, have retarded the evacuation of Ancone; "but, in the end," adds the letter, "the French Government will not refuse this slight service to Austria."

The *Courier Francais* says, that the Jesuis of Fribourg in Switzerland having refused to deliver to the Council of Education of that canton the Catalogue of the books in the college library belonging to the state, and of which they have only the use, the council of State has by an unanimous vote enjoined them to deliver the catalogue required, and recommending them in future to be more restrained in their expressions when they wrote to the authorities. The classes at the college have been reopened, and the number of students exceeds 800.

A letter from Rome mentions the expected arrival of the Princess of Bourbon, widow of Duke Maximilian of Saxony, but now the consort of the Chevalier Francisco Rossi, and adds—"Her Highness has purchased a palace on the Quirinal Hill, and will also become proprietor of several villas, so as to form suitable establishments for a new princely family. The accounts of the estate of Chevalier Rossi, who, from unforseen losses, failed in 1829, for a sum of 126,000 Roman crowns, are still unsettled; but her Highness has declared her intention to pay the whole of his debts.

SPAIN.

We are in receipt of Madrid letters and papers to the 30th ult. It appears that some suspicions had been entertained of the intentions of General Narvaez in leading his forces under the walls of Madrid, and that in consequence the Alcades and the staff of the National Guards had visted Narvaez, who stated that in heading the civic force, and leading them to the gates of Madrid, he had acted in conformity to positive orders from the government, which he conceived had been sanctioned by her Majesty and the Captain.General. The officers of the National Guards, on their side, expressed their regret at certain calumnious reports which had been circulated respecting the General. After these mutual explanations, Narvaez made the strongest protest of his sentiments in favour of the national cause and consiitutional government. The courier from Valencia had not yet arrived, and government had received no news from that city subsequently to the accounts dated on the evening of the 24th. No intelligence had arrived from the army, but it was known that the Carlist chief, Sopelana, threatened to invade Castille at the head of six battalions of infantry and 500 cavalry. The Duke de Frias was on the point of of sending 10,000 piastres to his son-in-law, whom they had taken prisoner.—*Gal. Messenger, Nov.* 8.

The Princess of Beira got into Spain under the disguise of *femme de chambre* to the handsome Madame de Fulgosio, well known both in Bayonne and Madrid. Madame de Fulgosio inhabited the Hotel St. Etienne, in Bayonne and was known to every one as a Carlist personage, whose movements and whose suite were, or ought to have been close objects of scrutiny to the French Police. If the Senora di Fulgosio travelled with her passport, and the Princess of Beira with her, as is asserted, then there must have been connivance on the part of the authorities of Bayonne; and the aim of the Princess in so travelling must have been to prove the connivance of that Police. The Carlist *Quotidienne* takes, indeed, some pains to prove it.—*Morning hronicle*.

GERMAN PAPERS.

FRONTIERS OF ITALY, Oct. 19.—The passage of their Imperial Majesties through the beautiful countries of Lombardy and Venice has had the happiest influence on the minds of the inhabitants of those two kingdoms. That the amnesty contributed to this result is not to be denied; but it is certain that the many other proofs of his Majesty's goodness of heart had an equal share in it; hundreds of instances are related, and which are repeated with enthusiasm by thousands of voices. I will here mention some, for the authenticity of which I can answer. It was at N—— that a certain Mr. P—— waited on his Majesty for the purpose of performing a paternal duty, viz., to lay a petition at his Majestty's feet in favour of his brother, who had been sentenced *in contumacium* on account of his participation in former political intrigues.

The kind-hearted Sovereingn received the petition very graciously, and had scarcely heard what the matter was, when he said to make him easy, that "he had granted an amnesty," to which the petitioner replied that his brother as being civilly dead, was not included in it. "Ah, so! replied his Majesty, "We is dead, and you would have me bring him to life again? Pell, I will do so; show yourself in a few days in my cabinet, when what is necessary shall be done in the meantime." In the same manner the Emperor received the relations of the celebrated Court Gonfaloniere, who likewise waited on his Majesty to implore his clemency. "Right," said the Emperor; when he had heard what the applicant had to say, "Gonfalonieri is now a foreigher. Well, write to him to apply to me for the rights of a citizen in my dominions, and I will grant them." It is not possible to conceive the joy that these and similar examples have excited in the susceptible minds of the Italians; and with what overflowing hearts the request that his Majesty would repeat his visit was every where made—with what enthusiastic delight they received his Majesty's declaration "that he intended to return next year.,'

FRONTIERS OF POLAND, Oct. 10.—We learn from Cracow that the measures adopted by the protecting powers to preserve the republic from the party that long for troubles, have completely attained their object. It is to be regretted that some disturbances, which draw after them measures like those which are now to be enforced at Cracow.

The troops that were ordered from Podgorze to Cracow will probably he reinforced by other troops from a greater distance.

VIENNA, Oct. 26.—The Emperor and Empress are expected to return to Vienna to-morrow. The citizens are preparing to give them a solemn reception. The Burgher Guards will be called out on this occasion A grand entertertainment is preparing in the Augarten, which the citizens will give in honour of their Majesties' happy return.

Reports from Constantinople, utterly at variance with each other, are in circulation here. But the sources from which they come are not such as entitle them to be repeated here. From all that appears officially no essential change has taken place in the state of things in the Turkish capital.—Globe Nov. 5.

ALGIERS.

The government has received the following telegraphic despatch, dated Toulon, Oct. 23. Twelve o'Clock:—

"MARSHAL VALEE TO THE MINISTER OF WAR.

"FORT DE FRANCE Oct. 11.—The establishment which the army is forming in the Bay of Stora is advancing rapidly. Part of the defensive line is finished, and the works at all other points are going on with great activity. The agitation which appeared among the Kabyles is subsiding: they resign themselves to the sight of new rulers among them, after forty years of independence. The victualling of the camp is secure by sea, and in a few days Constantina will receive through Fort de France the provisions which it formerly drew from Bona."—*Globe Oct.* 27.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The news from the eastern frontier of the colony of the Cape of Good Hope is, on the whole, more favourable. The apprehension which was entertained of another Kaffer war had considerably subsided. The firmness and decision of the new governor Napier, in assuring some of the refractory chiefs that while he would allow no injustice to be done to them, neither would he endure wrong from them, has had a surprising effect, heightened no doubt by his having entered into such close and friendly relations with Pato, Kama, and Kobus Congo, and in some sense also with Umbala. The Gaika Kaffers, whose conduct had excited such alarm, have, in consequence, suddenly desisted from their marauding expeditions into the colony. They have evidently been afraid that the governor would immediately execute his threats. Macomo has been among the farmers within the colony, endeavouring to ascertain the intentions of government; and old Eno has paid a visit to Graham's Town, with a message, it is said, from the other Chiefs. deprecating any hostile movement on our part against Kafferland. Colonel Hare is the new Lieutenant-Covernor in the place of Captain Stockenstrom, whe is returning home.

The following extract of a letter to the Editor of the *Watchman*, from a private corespondent, will be read with interest:—

"The first of last month (July) his Excellency Sir George Napier, the Governor, and his Honour Andries Stockenstrom, Esq. Lieutenant-Governor, met at this station, by appointment, the chiefs of the Amagonaquabie, tribe. viz. Pato, Kama, and Kongo Cobus; also, of the Amanghlambie tribe, viz. Umhala, Unkay, Nonibi. Siyolo &c. and about 800 of their men.

"His Excellency the Governor, his honour the Lieutenant-Governor. and their suite, arrived at this Institution about ten A. M., from Fort Peddie, and approaching the mass of Kaffers in front of the Mission-house, they were saluted, according to the Kaffer custom, with one simultaneous burst of 'Ah Zinkosi.' After retiring a few minntes to the Mission-house, the Governor proceeded to the chapel, where the meeting was held. About 400 got inside, but I believe there were more than that number outside. His Honour the Lieutenent-Governor addressed the meeting nearly an hour, in a firm and manly tone. He gave this tribe credit for having faithfully kept the treaty he had made with them, but charged on the Amagonaquable tribe their base conduct in the case of the attack of the Fingoes, saying, however, that in that affair there were faults on both sides. But he charged on Umkay the recent disasters which had occurred among the Hottentot soldiers, by whom a British officer had been shot; eighteen of these men had been tried and found guilty, two of them had been shot, all of whom charged the guilt on Umkay; and the two who were shot, only two minutes (added his Excellency) before they were ushered into the presence of their God, again declared Umkay was at the bottom of all—which was to destroy Fort Peddie first, and then the other posts, and next fall on Graham's Town by night; all the white population were doomed to destruction. The Amagonaquabie chiefs here wonted to debate. and called especially for the dead men, as I believe Umkay does still. None of those who are reprieved from death profess to have held intercourse with Umkay, only Corporal Meers and his second, who are both shot. However, the chiefs were told that the Governor had not come to enter into the merits of the case; they were to consider that their father's house was defiled, and it was desirable that they should cleanse it, which was left to the chiefs themselves. His Excellency the Governor said, he had been sent out to see that treaty fulfilled and kept on both sides. He had it in command from his sovereign, that the Kaffers should not be oppressed by the white people; but he had it equally in command, that he was not to suffer her Majesty's subjects to be trodden upon; and that if they would not keep that treaty, his instructions were to spare neither men nor money. Now, he was a man who had been in war; he had wounds, and did not like war; but he loved justice, and would have it; if he was obliged to draw his sword, he would not sheath it again until it had done its work.

KONGO COBUS—"He thanked for the good news, for bad news no man thanked, neither did he. He did not thank for that part of Stockenstrom's news which was truly ugly—meaning that which referred to the meeting Long before the war Congo's sons had chosen their path they had kept in before the war, during the war, and ever since the war; and they thanked as they said before, but for bad news he had said before he did not thank."

Pato said—"He had signed the treaty alluded to, and he did it as before God: he had that day sworn by God to observe that treaty; he had done so, and he had done his utmost to make his people do so, and he was not aware of any charge against him."

His Excellency replied—"No, none whatever; no charge against you since the war, nor long before!!! To which his Honour the Lieutenant Governor bore testimoney. Soon after this the meeting closed, and in the evening the chiefs Pato. Kama, and Kobus Congo had another interview the Governor at Fort Peddie.—Globe, Oct. 19.

FRIENDSHIP OF A COURT PHYSICIAN.

Feeling the sincerest respect for the private and personal, as well as the greatest admiration of the professional character of Sir Henry Halford—holding his family and connections in the highest esteem, we think we do nothing but a duty to that eminent man to call his attention to a statement which has been generally published, touching the circumstances connected with the sudden illness of the late Mr. Lockley, the well-known surgeon of Half-moon-street, and his consequent death. The statement given to the public—no coroner's inquest having been held on the body of the lamented gentleman—is, that Sir Henry Halford having invited Mr. Lockley to his house in the country, Mr. Lockley, although in not particularly good health, accepted the invitation which was kindly pressed upon him and accompanied Sir Henry in his journey by the railroad towards Wiston. When the train had nearly reached Tring, the papers say Mr. Lockley was seized with something like an apoplectic fit, and when the train arrived at Tring Lir H. Halford had him removed from the carriage, and gave him in charge of the people at the station, vouching for his respectability, and directing them to get madical advice for him as soon as possible, The train waiting but a few minutes, and Sir Henry being anxious to get home in time to receive the party, of which Mr. Lockley was to have made one, proceeded on his journey the moment the carriages were again ready. *Mr.* Lockley remained alone and unattended; medical advice did *not* arrive for some hours; when it did, Mr. Lockley was removed to London in the afternoon, and died. We have received several letters written in the most friendly spirit toward Sir H. Halford, praying us to urge upon him some explanation of this most unhappy affair. "If Sir H. Halford deemed the case of Mr. Lockley to be such," says one, "as to demand medical assistance, why leave him, and, in leaving him, deprive him of the 'first medical assistance in the country.' If," continue our correspondent, "the impression goes abroad that Sir H. Halford considered the case trivial, which so shortly after proved fatal, it cannot fail to mar his hitherto unsullied professional reputation." These are questions which we cannot presume to answer. We believe that when medical assistance *did* arrive, the gentleman who came to Mr. Lockley's aid lamented that he had not seen him sooner; and we know that Mr. Lockley, who in the morning had started, the invited guest of Sir H. Halford, departed this life in the evening of that morning in Half-moon-street. The characters of eminent public men are are public property, and the justly-favoured physician of George the Fourth and William the Fourth, who has received the highest honours by creation and decoration ever conferred upon any medical man in this country, ought not, and must not, be run down or beaten down, by party details or *ex parte* misrepresentations. Therefore is it that we venture to hope that Sir H. Halford *will*—as we were quite sure he *can*—put at rest a feeling which, we regret to say, has been industriously created upon this subject, and condescend to explain, for the gratification of his friends and admirers, a transaction at present most unpleasantly discussed by his enemies and detractors.—*John Bull.*—A correspondent of the *Times* writes a letter on the same subject, from which we subjoin an extract:—"So this is fashinable friendship! This is the conduct of a man born and educated as a gentleman, and who is nearly allied to one that would have acted in a very diffrent manner. A physician, too! He leaves London in company with an individual for whom he has always professed a more than ordinary regard; that individual is struck with death in his presence, and under circumstances the fatal nature of which must have been better known to himself than to any one else; and he leaves him in the care of stranger, doubtful whether he shall see him again a living man, to hurry forward to his own country-seat, where he coolly carves a haunch of venison, and drinks champagne with his guests, as if nothing extraordinary or unusual had occurred; perhaps wondering, over the sixth bottle of claret, whether 'poor Lockley be still alive." (Sun.)—*Nov.* 6.

INQUEST ON REITTERHOFFER.

An inquest held, yesterday, at the new prison, Clerkenwell, on the body of Joseph Reitterhoffer, the person indicted for a series of libel and an attempt to extort money from the Marquis of Downshire. The verdict was. "That the deceased died from a congested state of the vessels of the brain, poplexy, which was promoted by taking opium, but producing that it had not been taken for the purpose of destroying life" The Coroner, Mr. Baker, gave a specimen of his antiquarian lore, which is at the same time an example of the loose way in which evidence is taken at "crowners's quests" The Coroner observed that, having viewed the body, he was strongly of opinion that death was produced by apoplexy. The deceased was a very corpulent man, with a full face and a remarkably short neck. Indeed, the general appearance of the countenance bore a striking resemblance to that of Henry VIII., and one of gentlemen of the jury was struck with the resemblance. The jurymen referred to observed that he never saw such a likeness in his life. The Coroner asked Goddord, the officer, if he should add to his evidence that the deceased was a short-necked man, and very like Henry VIII. Goddard—"Really, Sir, I cannot judge of the resemblance as I never saw Henry VIII." (Great laughter.) The Coroner said that of course he meant the pictures of that monarch. The lower part of the countenance of the deceased bore a strong resemblance to them. So that the Coroner's impressions were not foisted into the despositions as the witness's evidence.—Atlas.

MISCELLANEA.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—The Governor-General Napier, has recovered from his late indisposition. The acting Lieut.-Governor Colonel Hare, 27th, was very cordially received on the fromier; his presence having produced a good effect, and it is hoped the government will be able to conciliate the Caffre chiefs. They had been quiet during the month of August.

A deputation of the merchants connected with the commerce of the Canadas waited upon Lord Glenelg, in consequence of the uneasiness which prevailed yesterday. The result of that interview has not exactly transpired, but we believe the deputation were assured that every means would be taken to insure the integrity of the Canadas and the interests to those connected with their commerce: it was also intimated, that should the Earl of Durham maintain his late determination, it was the inention to send out *another nobleman of political eminence.—Morning, Post.* [Perhaps Lord Melbourne himself!]—Inspectator Oct. 20.

During 1837 the vessels entering the different ports of Holland amounted in 5,717, and their tonnage to 153,105; the number of those which sailed outwards was 5,784, and their tonnage 770,000. Among the entrances, 2,721 vessels measuring 313,912 tons were under the flage of the Netherlands and among the departures under the same flag were 2,720 vessels measuring 327,481 tons.

A female named Elizabeth Ernestine Thaler died on the 22d ult. at Vienna, having attained the great age of 1[illegible]. She entered a family as a servant when only 11 years old, and remained in it till her death. seeing two out of the three generations in it pass away. She was never married, and preserved her intellectual faculties to the last moment of her life.

EXTENSIVE VINEYARD.—Mr. Clement Hoare, the author of a celebrated treatise on the cultivation and nurture of the vine, and other works on the productions of the garden and the field, is about to establish a vineyard on Shirely Common. He has taken twenty acres of land for that purpose, and a number of labourers will be forthwith employed.—*Hampshire Independent.*

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